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## EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO.

THE UNIT RULE DENOUNCED. AN ANIMATED SCENE AT THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE-SENATOR CAM-ERON ATTEMPTS TO OVERRIDE THE MAJORITY-THE CONTEST TO BE RENEWED TO-DAY.

In Chicago yesterday the New-Jersey and Vermont delegations declared against the unit rule and eighteen New-York delegates signed protest against Grant. In the afternoon, twenty-nine members of the National Committee and denounced the unit rule. the evening when the National Committee assembled, the Hon. George F. Hoar was selected for temporary chairman of the Convention. Senator Cameron, the chairman, refused to receive an anti-unit rule, to entertain an appeal from his decision. A scene of intense excitement followed, amid which the Committee adjourned, without taking further action, until noon to-day. The Blaine men are full of enthusiasm, and feel confident of victory.

AN EXCITING MEETING. SENATOR CAMERON TRIES TO CARRY THINGS HIS OWN WAY-STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, May 31 .- The National Republican Committee met at its rooms in the Palmer House this evening at 8 o'clock, Nearly every State and Territory in the Union was represented. After Senator Cameron had called the meeting to order Mr. William E. Chandler introduced the following resolution, which was adopted without debate: resolution, which was adopted without debate:

Revolect, That the Committee approves and ratifies the call for the approaching Republican National Convention, which was issued by its chairman and secretary, and which invites two delegates from each Congressional District, four delegates-at-large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia.

After some other unimportant business had been transacted ex-Senator Chaffee introduced the second of the resolutions, which were agreed to by the anti-Grant members of the Committee in their meeting this morning. He made a strong speech in favor of the resolution, which is as follows :

in favor of the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee recognizes the right of each delegate in the National Republican Convention freely to cast and to have counted his individual vote thereon, according to his own sentiment, and have it so decided as against any unit rule or other instructions passed by the State Convention, which right was conceded without dissent and was exercised in the conventions of 1800-08, and was also fully debated and countrated by the convention of 1876, and has thus become a part of the law of Republican Conventions, and until reversed by the convention itself, must remain the governing principle.

The presentation of this resolution caused great excitement among the third-term members of the

excitement among the third-term members of the Committee. The Chairman, \* Senator Cameron, refused to entertain the resolution, or treat it as before the Committee. He also postively and peremptorily refused to entertain any appeal from his decision on this subject. This action was received with great indignation by a majority of the Committee, and was vigorously protested against by William E. Chandler, Mr. Frye and several others who favored the passage of the resolution. Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, defended the action of the chairman on the ground that the Committee had no jurisd ction over the subject, and had no right to pass any resolutions in regard to it. The excitement was very great, and the Grant men being apparently anxious to have time for consideration, the anti-third-term members of the Committee consented that the subject be passed over until other business was transacted.

The committee then took up for discussion the resolution prepared in the conference to-day to aplect and nominate a candidate for temporary chairman. Mr. Cameron and other Grant men seized the opportunity to leave the room, probably for the purpose of consulting with their friends as to what course it was best to pursue. The committee at midnight is in this fix. Mr. Cameron peremptorily refuses to entertain any motion or to submit to the committee any resolutions which if carried would prevent the enforcement of the unit rule or weaken General against him, but unless it proceeds to extreme measures it is powerless to do anything. If any member moves to elect a new chairman unquestionably Senator Cameron's intention not to entertain the motion and not to entertain any appeal from his decision. The only way to get the resolution before the committee will then be for some other member to put it, and if it is carried to declare it so. in the present temper of the committee, would probably lead to a disturbance in which there might be a breaking up of the committee, and in the end two Conventions here this

What it is best to do under the circumstances it is difficult for the anti-Grant men to determine. That they will not submit to be run over by Mr. Cameron and his minority is certain, but whether it will be better to bring on the crisis to-night or to take a recess, sleep over the matter, consult with friends and after sleeping over it act more calmly to-morrow, is a uestion which is now being considered. If it is thought wisest to brug matters to a head to-night

The action of Senator Cameron in refusing to put proper motions or to submit proper to the National Committee has caused intense excitement in all the delegation rooms. As far as the Grant men give expression to their opinions they approve of Mr. Cameron's course. They say that the attempt to fight out the issues of the Convention in the meeting of the Committee is unheard of, and that it ought not to be submitted to.

The anti-Grant men, on the other hand, re intensely excited. They say that no such high-hauded outrage was ever before attempted in any Republican committee or convention, and that they believe that the people do not approve of it. The whole proceedings of the Committee to-night have been watched as far as they could be known with more intense interest that will probably be felt in the proceedings of the Convention itself. The resolution appointing a committee of six to select a candidate for temporary chairman was debated without much opposition, and a brief recess was then taken to enable this committee to hold a conference.

GREAT INDIGNATION. The anti-Grant members of the committee are boiling over with indignation at the highbanded and revolutionary course adopted by Senator Cameron. When the subject of the unit rule is again taken up, if Mr. Cameron still persists in his refusal to entertain it, the motion on its adoption will be put to the committee by Sena-

in his refusal to entertain it, the motion on its adoption will be put to the committee by Senator Chaffee, or by some other member, and if a majority vote for it, it will be declared carried.

The corridors aurounding the room in which the Committee is in session are thronged with people who are talking in an excited manner about the proceedings. It is the general belief that unless Mr. Cameron reverses his section the Committee will depose him from his postion before it adjourns to-night. Some of the more hot headed of the Grant men declare that if Senator Cameron will not recognize the right of the Committee to turn him out of the chairmanship that his Committee of Arrangements will issue tickets to the Convention and that he will call the Convention to order. They say that this committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Clayton, Filley, New and Keogh, have possession of the hall, and will hold it; that the National Convention will meet there, and that if any portion of the delegates are unwilling to take part in the proceedings of the regular convention, that is their lookout. There are more indications to-night than at any previous time of serious trouble in the organization of the Convention on Wednesday. The auti-Grant will not submit to being ruled by the minority, and will not

A TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN SELECTED. After the committee to select the candidate for the necessary chairman of the Convention, which consisted of Messrs. Chandler, Forbes, Cooper, McCormick, Platt and Jones, returned, they announced that they had selected the Hon. George F. Hoar. Messrs, Platt and Jones reserved the right for themselves and others to oppose Mr. Hoar's election on the floor of the Convention if at the time they thought best to do so. On this understanding Mr. Hoar was elected

The same resolution authorizes the Chairman of this Committee, Mr. William E. Chandler to call the Convention to order in case the Chairman of the National Committee is absent or unable to per-form that duty.

THE CONTEST RESUMED. After this matter had been disposed of Governor McCormick introduced a resolution, of which the

Resolved, That while calling to order and alding in the organization of the Rebublican National Convention of 1880, the chairman of this committee is respectfully requested, in any rulings which he may make, and in all his actions pending such organization, to recognize the right of every individual member to vote his individual sentiments upon every question arising. following is the text:

Senator Cameron absolutely refused to entertain the resolution or to entertain an appeal from decision. In so doing, when one of the Committee said that the resoluwas respectful in the extreme, tor Cameron admitted that, but gruffly said that no such suggestion had ever been made to a previous chairman.

There was a sharp cross fire of remarks between the small factions in the commit-Amid great excitement the Grant men said the committee had no right to express an opinion on the unit rule.

"Have we no right, as members of this commitee, to express an opinion at all ?" said some of the

"No, no right," was the insolent reply of the

"No, no right," was the insolent reply of the Grant minority.

"Is the Chairman the entire Committee?" wa asked by the majority.

Senator Cameron rejoined: "No, he is only a single member of the committee, but he assumes the responsibility for taking this ground."

Ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt said: "Will the Committee undertake to instruct the State of New-York how to vote?" To which an anti-Grant man replied with some naural heat: "Will the chairman of this committee undertake to instruct the committee how to vote?"

All this time the scene in the committee room was one of intense excitement, the majority of the committee being equally overcome with astonishment and anger at the course of the chairman, and being in a measure rendered help-less.

Meanwhile the door of the Committee room was surrounded with a dense crowd. Every word of tidings that come through was easily caught up, while in the street outside a crowd watched the impassioned gesticulat one of the speakers through the glass window.

lat one of the speakers through the glass window.

A prominent member of the committee said that Cameron and his followers pursued the policy, through the proceedings, of allowing the minor matters to go through without division, in order that they might make an appearance of being fair, while on the other they sought to give the country the impression that Colonel McCornick's resolution was grossly improper, and therefore the chairman was justified in refusing to entertain it.

THE CONFLICT DEFERRED. Later .- The National Committee has taken a reuntil 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow.

AN ANTI-GRANT CONFERENCE. A MAJORITY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE DE-NOUNCE THE UNIT RULE-THEY TAKE STEPS TO INSURE FAIR PLAY IN THE CONVENTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 31 .- The attempt that was made vesterday to bridge over any possible trouble in the emporary organization of the Convention on Wednesday by baying an agreement in advance by the leading factions upon some candidate for tem porary chairman who should be acceptable to all was not successful. Although Mr. Conkling, when the subject was brought to his attention, spoke of Grant as a candidate. The committee is plainly be easily arranged, his followers, probably by his sition in Pennsylvania is comparatively lifeless it as a matter of no consequence and one that could whose names had been suggested, but said that there were others, any one of whom they would agree to. No compromise which gave the Grant men the choice of a temporary chairman could, of course, be accepted by the anti-third-term party. They are in a majority in the National Committee, and they think they will also be able to control the Convention. They can, therefore, choose a temporary chairman without consulting the wishes of Senators Conkling and Cameron and their associ ates, and it was a great concession to the latter to submit names to them at all. It was done solely in the interest of harmony.

As soon as it became apparent that the Grant men did not intend to accept the clive branch held out to them, the anti-Grant members of the National Committee arranged for a conference, in order that some definite place of procedure might be agreed upon to be followed in the meeting of the National Committee to-night. The conference was rather slow in assembling, and there was a little tempopary alarm at the non-appearance of several of the Southern members, who had given assurances that they would act with the anti-third-term people, but who, it was said, had been seen in conference with the Grant leaders. The air has, indeed, been full of rumors for the last two days of peculiar and illegitimate influences, to be used to win Southern delegations to the third-term cause, and it was, for a time, feared that the defection had really begun.

The alarm was only temporary. The Southern men finally appeared, a little late to be sure, and the meeting was called to order. The following named members of the committee were present:

named members of the committee were present:

Haratson, Alabama; Jewell, Connecticut; Finnell,
Kentucky; Devaux, Georgia; Martin, Kansais; Root,
Libnots; Sone, Iowa; Frye, Maine; Fulton, Maryland;
Heath, Michigan; Forbes, Massachusetts; Averili, Minnesota; Buchanan, Mississippi; Caanaler, New-Hampshire; Halsey, New-Jersey; Bule, Tennessee; Scott,
Oregon; Colbur, Vermont; Mason, West Virginia; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Enos, Wisconsin; McCormick, Arzona; Bowen, District of Columbia; Donaidson, Idaho;
Beattle, Montana; Eikins, New-Mexico; McBride, Utah;
Jacobs, Washimton Territory; Carry, Wyoming.

The meeting lasted about three hours, and all the The meeting lasted about three hours, and all the questions likely to arise in the National Committee to-night were fully discussed. The form of the call for the National Convention, recognizing as it does

the doctrine of district representation instead of that of States exclusively, was fully considered and unanimously approved. This call, written by George C. Gorham, of California, and signed by Senator Cameron and Secretary Keogh, has given the Grant men no end of trouble. When it was prepared, no one, of course, anticipated that the adoption and enforcement of a unit rule would become a question of such vital importance in the Convention. A carefully drawn resolution was prepared, approving the form of the call, and it was unanimously agreed that it should be presented to the committee to-night for its adoption.

The next subject considered was the unit rule. On this question the gentlemen present were equally agreed. A resolution embodying their views was submitted and adopted. It recites the precedents established by the National Conventions from the organization of the Republican party to the present. The refusal of all previous Conventions to recognize as binding upon district delegates the instructions given them by State Conventions, or t enforce any orders made by the same body that the delegation vote as a unit, are noted. In view of this unbroken line of precedents, the resolution declares that the right of every individual delegate to cast his vote in accordance with his own judgment is one that has always been recognized in National Republican Conventions, and that it ought now to be maintained. This resolution will also be presented to

permit the ex-President to be put in nomination by the National Committee to-night, and supported by a series of Tammany tactics. everyone of the twenty-nine members named above.

PAIR PLAY DEMANCED. The treatment of the chairman of the committee, Senator Cameron, in connection with the enforcenent of a unit rule in the preliminary proceedings of the Convention, was a very delicate question. Some members were in favor of adopting extreme measures and removing him at once from the chairnanship of the Committee. They did not believe he would respect any request or obey any instructions from the Committee if by disregarding them he could put the Convention into the hands of his friends. And they were unwilling to take any risks. On the other hand, some of the more conservative men thought that there was no occasion to act rashly. Senator Cameron had, as yet, made no formal or official announcement that he should disregard the requests or instructions of the Committee, or that he intended to enforce a unit rule if he had an opportunity. They were in favor, therefore, of giving him a chance to act decently, knowing that if he refused to do so they would have the power to prevent him from doing harm.

The resolution on this subject, therefore, that was finally drawn up and agreed to, requests the chairman to recognize the right of each individual delegate to cast his vote independently of the dictation of State Conventions or the votes of State delegations. If Mr. Cameron explicitly agrees to do this, well and good; if he does not, a majority of the Committee will be ready to-night to "fix" Mr. Cameron in such a way that he will be powerless to override the will of the majority on Wednesday.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS. tions from the Committee if by disregarding then

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS. The action of the Committee of Arrangements, which, as has been explained in dispatches to Trie TRIBUNE, is unanimously in favor of a third term, has not been in all respects satisfactory to the antihas not been in all respects satisfactory to the anti-Grant people, and the members of the conference therefore voted to-day that they would add tive members to that committee. These five members will, of course, represent the majority in the com-mittee. It was also agreed to appoint a committee to select a temporary chairman for the Convention, and the chairman of that committee will be in-structed to call the Convention to order on Wednes-day if the chairman of the National Committee should then for any reason be absent. After taking day if the chairman of the National Committee should then for any reason be absent. After taking some action to insure the fair distribution of tickots the conference adjourned.

The spirit of all the members of the National Committee present at the meeting to-day was excellent; everyone was determined to resist any usurpation on the part of Senator Cameron.

THE EMPIRE STATE DELEGATES. SIGHTEEN OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES RESOLVE TO OPPOSE GRANT-A MEETING OF THE DELE-GATION HELD-A FOOLISH EFFORT TO COW THE

ANTI-GRANT MEN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, May 31 .- Senator Conkling remarked to-day to a sympathizing Grant Republican that the New-York delegation was giving him more trouble than any other. How the Senator was justified in making the remark may be inferred from the following anti-Grant pledge which was drawn up this forenoon and signed before noon by sixteen nembers of the delegation :

The understaned delegates to the Republican National The undersigned delegates to the Republican National Convention, representing our several Congressional districts of the State of New York, desiring above all the success of the Republican party at the approaching election, and realizing the hazard attending an injudicious nomination, declare our purpose to realst the nomination of General Grant by all honorable means. We are slucere in the conviction that in New York at least his nomination would insure defeat. We have a great had no maintain which we regard as unwise and perious. W. H. Robertson, XXVIII to District.

W. B. Woodin, XXVIII to District.

Loren B. Sessions, XXXIII d District.

M. D. Silvers, XIVth District.

W. B. Woodin, XXVIII blastict.

M. D. Silvers, XIVth District.

Simon S. Hawkins, Xth District.

John B. Hawkins, Xth District.

J. P. Douglass and S. Sylvester, XXIII District.

John B. Dutcher, XIII to District.

John Birusail, 1st District.
J. P. Douglass and S. Sylvester, XXIId District.
John B. Dutcker, XIIItn District.
Henry R. James and Welis S. Dickinson, XIXth Disict.
James W. Husted, XXVIIIth District.
Thomas Mailen, XXXIIId District.

There are seventeen names in all on the list, Norman M. Allen having authorized by letter the use of his name in any way against the third term, and it is not believed to be the limit of those who will take this stand within the New-York dele-A movement was begun in the Pennsylvania dele-

gation to draw up a similar pledge for the antithird-term members there, but strangely enough the leader of the minority, Mr. McManes, had not reached Chicago up to this evening, and the oppothe pledge will be still drawn up. The promptness and decision of the New-York minority are due to the energetic leadership of Judge Robertson. If General Grant could be defeated by the firmness of these delegates, Judge Robertson, who was the first to proclaim the revolt in Albany, would deserve a large share of the credit.

A well-informed New-York politician, speaking to-day of the effort the Grant managers had made to suppress the Blame revolt in the New-York delegation, said that they had held out glittering promises of the nomination for the Vice-Presidency to four different men. They had first tempted Judge Robertson in the hope that he might thus be seduced into the support of Grant. It is only just to Judge Robertson to say that this statement does not come from him. Then they tried their arts upon General Husted, with the result seen above. Lientenant-Governor Hoskins and Stewart L. Woodford were also led to believe that they were respectively in imminent danger of the nomination. Morton's name has also been mentioned among Grant delegates. No one of the last named three however, is suspected of Blaineism. A witty New-Yorker said to-day that the Grant managers were ready to promise the nomination for the Vice-Prestdency to any Blaine man from New-York, or to any four Blaine men in strict confidence, and in the hope that either wouldn't mention it to any of the

ANTI-GRANT MEN BUSY. The Central Auti-Grant Campaign Committee of New-York, of which Mr. Charles Watrous is president and Messrs. Sheridan Shook and A. J. Ditten hoefer are prominent members, opened their headquarters at the Palmer House yesterday. At 9 o'clock this morning they called by appointment on the Louisiana delegation, and assured its members the Louisiana delegation, and assured his memoers in several brief but pointed speeches that if General Grant should be notalizated by the National Republican Convention he would certainly be defeated in New-York. After they had presented the case a member of the Louisiana delegation said that a unjority of the delegates from that State were opposed to Grant. During the day this committee called on other Southern delegations and assured them of Grant's certain defeat in the Empire State if he is the Republican candidate. Members of the course Republican candidate. Members of the con-te feel assured that they have made a deep in con upon some Southern delegates, and that pression upon some Southern delegates, and that the third-term vote from the South will be reduced through their efforts.

GOVERNOR CORNELL'S OPINION. Senator Conkling has received the following let-

Senator Conkling has received the londwing reter from Governor Cornell;

It seems almost certain that the result of the next
Presidential election will be determined by the vote of
the State of New-York. Hence it is my firm conviction
that General Grant is by all odds the most available
candidate to insure success. He will be stronger in this
State by many thousand votes than any other possible
candidate. Careful inquiry of sugacious and intelligent
then from every section of New-York during the past
few months has greatly strengthened my own opinion
of General Grant's popularity with the people. As a
candidate he will arouse an enthusiasm such as we have
never witnessed in our day. The oppositions to his
nomination is few in numbers, and if not extravagantly
exargerated by two or three of our leading hewapapers
it would not be heard of. It has no substantial footing
in the rank and file of the party, and when nominated
General Grant will carry this State by as large a majority
as any Republican candidate has ever received. Sincerely yours.

At a meeting of the New-York delegation to night the subject of the pledge came up in an u expected manner. The speed with which secrets travel in a body like this was shown by the fact that although pains were taken to confine all knowledge of the pledge to a few persons, its existence was known to the Grant managers in time to call the meeting of the delegation for 8 o'clock. It was evidently called in great haste, some of the delegates receiving notice only five minutes before Continued on Pifth Page.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CONGRESS REFUSES TO ADJOURN. WORK UNFINISHED-INDIAN DEFREDATIONS

WHITTAKER-POLITICAL MATTERS. Congress did not adjourn yesterday, branch of that body having failed to pass the resolution therefor. The work of ongress is greatly behind, and public interests would suffer should it adjourn now. The report on the Whittaker case has not yet reached the War Department. Indian depredations in the West are reported. The Democrats at Washington are making new slates for their coming Convention.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT IMPROBABLE. MPORTANT BUSINESS A WAITING ACTION BY CON GRESS-ANXIETY OF THE DEMOCRATS TO AVOID POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 31 .- In the Senate this morning, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, stated that, in the opinion of his committee, it would be unwise to take any action at present upon the House resolution providing for adjournment. He hoped that

The Democrats are very anxious that the session shall close before the date of the Cincinnati Convention, and, if political discussions are avoided, that may be done. But it will be difficult to avoid such discussions unless several measures which the Democrats have at heart are abandoned. , The Senate bills to amend the laws regulating the appointment and tenure of office of deputy marshals and supervisors of elections have not yet been taken up in the House, and they cannot be passed without considerable discussion, nor until the Republican leaders who are absent have returned. That will

not be before the 8th instant. The Morgan resolution regulating the counting of the electoral vote has not yet been considered in the House, and that also will take some time. Besides, the appropriation to pay the fees of United States marshals for the past year has not yet been made. The Appropriations Committee has coupled with the item making that appropriation a proviso that no part of the money shall be used to pay marshals for services rendered in the enforcement of the election laws. This also is likely to cause

of the election laws. This also is fixely to charlelay.

There is one non-political measure pending in the
House which the Democrats cannot afford to neglect. It is the bill to ratify the agreement with the
lite Indians, and it has been hanging in the House
for months. The findians fare growing restless because the agreement made with them last Winter is
not carried out, and the attention of the House
was called to this fact by the Secretary of the Interior affew days ago. The julif was a special order
for one evening last week, just because the friends
of an Indian claim could not be given precedence
the order was set aside.

Of course there are dozens of other measures

the order was set aside.
Of course there are dozens of other measures which Congress ought to act upon, and which must be neglected if an adjournment takes place within a fortnight; but the Ute bill must be passed, or the country will have another Indian war on its hands.

EAGER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. THE PRESIDENTIAL "BOOMS" THAT ARE BEING WORKED UP AT THE CAPITAL-BANDOLPH AND INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, I

Washington, May 31 .- The Democrats in Congress continue to amuse themselves by making up slates for Cincinnati. Within the last few days a new ticket has been talked up with considerable enruestness. This ticket bears the name of Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey, for President, and that of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, for Vice-President. This is recommended as a good second-choice ticket; one that all the active candidates, Tilden, Thurman, Bayard, Hendricks, and the rest,

It is also argued that in order to retain a majority in the Senate, it is necessary for the Democrats to carry Indiana and New-Jersev next Fall, and that he nomination of the gentlemen named would be likely to insure such a result.

An effort is also being made lin Washington to start a Presidential " boom" for Congressman Morrison, of Illinois. This is being done mainly by rison, of Illinois. This is being done mainly by Southern Congressmen who are hostile to Mr. Tilden and Speaker Randall. Justice Field also has a "Literary Bureau." from which flows a stendy stream of literature in his behalf. Besides, there is a "Hendricks Club" in Washington, [the imembers of which meet occasionally and inspire each other with their own eloquence and hopes.

It is plain enough, however, ito make it amusing to the most casual observer, that the friends and manusers of all these "booms" go about their work in a very tentative sort of way, and appear always to be watching for a signal from Gramercy Park.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN WARNER THINKS OF GRANT'S AND THIDEN'S CHANCES THERE-GRANT EASILY

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- "Whom are you going to nominate at Cincinnati," asked a TRIBUNE correspondent this evening of General Warner, of Ohio, "That I cannot tell you," he replied. "But I can tell you whom we will not nominate, and that is Mr. Tilden."

The conversation then drifted into a discussion of the prospects of the respective political parties in Onio next Fall, Said General Warner: "We cannot carry Ohio against Blaine, Sherman,

Edmunds or Windom, but if General Grant is nominated we can surely carry it with any candidate except Tilden or perhaps Bayard. Senator Bayard's affection for gold and National banks would cost him a great many votes in Ohio,

"I begin to fear," continued General Warner, 'that Grant will not be nominated. At our State Convention all the talk was against him and a third term, and I was serry for it. I thought the Deme term, and I was serry for it. I thought the Demo-crats ought not to do or say anything that would be likely to hinder Grant's nomination. I believe that, if he is nominated, although there may be a rally in his behalf early in the campaign, before five menths have have passed it will have melted away before the fire against a third term. Unless we should make some awful blunder at Cincinnati, and we don't mean to, we can beat Grant easily."

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, May 31 .- Second Assistant-Postmaster-General Brady to-day received the following BISMARCK, Dakota, May 29, 1880

BISMARCK, Dandon, any several I have to report that the mail due from Fort Keegh this morning was captured by Indians near Little Missour Thursday. The courier and two other employes of the contractor were killed, and six head of stock stoten. The seven head of stock are missing. C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .-- The report in the Whittaker case has not yet reached the Secretary of War, and until it has been received the report of District-Attorney Townsend on the case will not be made Secretary Ramsey said to-day that possibly it would be considered impracticable to make the Tosend report public at all. This question will be decided,

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Mouday, May 31, 1880. The Bahama I-hands (British) will enter the luter-national Postal Union after the 1st of July next. A telegram was received at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to-day, announcing the arrest of the illicit dis-dier Borong, his three sons and ten others engaged in intel distillation in East Georgia.

The House resolution for adjournment, not flaving

een acted upon by the Senate, expired at 12 o'clock, noon, and no time can now be fixed for final adjournmont except by the introduction of a new resolution in both Houses,

The cross-examination of E. H. Rauch, expert in

handwriting, was continued to-day before the Don-

nelly-Finley Investigating Committee. The witness re-mained firm to his conviction that Finley was the au-thor of the anonymous letter. The agent of the Secret Service in New-York telegraphs the arrest of George Stapley, a manufacturer of

counterfeit coin. When arrested 100 counterfeit trade dollars wore found in his possession, and a quantity of counterfeiting material was captured at his house. Scoretary Evarts says The Liverpool Courier's statement telegraphed hence that he has sent more smicable advices to Minister Lowell than were contained in his reports to Congress on the Fishery question, is entirely unfounded.

The Controller of the Currency reports the additional National Bank circulation issued during the month of May to be \$626,100; the amount surrendered or destroyed is \$369,157, leaving the net increase \$256,943. The net increase of National bink noise during the rearending June 1, 1880, is \$15,763,432.

Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, was to-day au-thorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs to submit an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to provide for the completion of the four double-turreted monitors, and propose making an appropriation of about \$4,000,000 for that purpose, and \$275,000 ad-ditional for the purpose of placing compound turrets of steel and iron on the Mantonomab.

For Congressional proceedings see Third Page.

MINING RESUMED AT LEADVILLE.

VIOLENCE GREATLY FEARED BUT NONE WHATit might be found practicable for Congress to adjourn EVER OFFERED.

DENVER, Col., May 31 .- A special to The Republican from Leadville savat The strike is at an d. On Saturday the managers of the Chrysolite and Little Chief Mines informed the strikers that they would sume operation on Monday. Fears of violence were ntertained and both mines were put in a state of per-

Several secret meetings were held by the strikers Saturday evening, and as nothing could be learned of the proceedings, there was the greatest excitement. The managers informed the county authorities that the county would be held responsible for any damage to their property. At a meeting of the County Commisioners it was determined to take precautions, and acproclamation calling upon all able bodied citizens to be ready to assemble with arms on a bugle call.

The managers at the principal mines put the question posed to attack the men who should go to work at the old rates. He replied, "No," and that an attack had never been seriously contemplated, and that he would assist in arresting the disturbers. This statement was put in writing and signed by Mooney and his first lieutenant, B.ker.

Work was resumed on the Little Chief and Chrysolite this morning, both mines having all the and

Work was resulted to the tast and the case this morning, both mines baving all the men they can work. It is charged by many of the non-striking miners that the strike was inaugurated by Mooney for the purpose of blackmail, and that he received \$500 for backing down. Much mdignation is felt against him, and threats of hanging are freely made.

A STEAMER BURNED.

Sr. Louis, May 31.-The steamer Golden Eagle, of the Keckuk Northern Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at Martin's Landing, forty iles above Alton, at 2 a. m. C. L. Pinn, a cigar-boy, of Quincy, a stock dealer named Grierly, of Bowles Land

The cause of the fire was the explosion of a kerosene lamp on the boiler deck. The vessel was run aslore, and the passengers, sixty in number, were safely landed. When the boat touched shore she awang around, and a strong south wind swept the flames from stem to bow with incredible swiftness, and in ten minutes her entire upper works were gone. The passengers lost nearly all their effects. Many of them when they arrived here on the steamer Josic, especially the ladies, were still in their night-clothes. The boat was valued at \$50,000.

COAL PRICES FOR JUNE. .

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 .- The receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company unce the following line of city prices for the month of June, until further notice : White ash, at Schulkill Haven, lump and steamboat, \$8; broken and stove, \$2.75; egg and chestnat No. 1, \$2.50; chestnut No. 2 \$2.40; pea No. 1, \$1.50; pea No. 2, \$1.40. Red ash and Shamokin, at Schuyikili Haven, broken and stove. \$2.75; chestnut No. 1 and Egg, \$2.50; pea No. 1, \$1.50 torberry, at Schuylkili Haven, broken, \$2.75; chest-nut No. 1 and Egg. \$2.65; stove, \$2.85; pea No. 1, \$1.50. Lornerry, at Pine Grove, broken, \$2.85; cgg. \$2.55; stove, \$2.75; chestnut No. 1, \$2.55; pea No. 1, \$1.50. Lykins Vaitey, at Schuylkili Haven by canal, broken and cgg, \$2.75; stove, \$3; chestnut No. 1, \$2.60; pea No. 1, \$1.75; buckwheat, \$1.10.

THE PILGRIM SOCIETY.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 31 .- The Pilgrim House. The following officers were elected: Thomas Russell, of Boston, president; J. Harvey Stickney, of Baltimore, William M. Evarts, of New-York, F. L. Ames, of Easton, and W. H. Dexter, of Boston, vice-presidents; W. S. Danforth, of Plymouth, corresponding and recording secretary; I. N. Stoddard, treasurer. The society voted to request the British Government to present the society with the manuscript history of Plymouth Colony, by Governor Bradford, and recommended the trustees to celebrate next Forefathers' Day.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL SOLD

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31 .- The Carolina Central Radway, extending from Wilmington to Shelby. N. C., was sold here to-day by auction, under a decree of foreclosure, for \$1,200,000- T. O. French, A. V. Graves

THE BICYCLE PARADE.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31 .- The captains of the bicycle clubs held a business meeting here to-day. Thirty clubs were represented, and at the grand parade on Believue ava. this atternoon over 150 riders were in

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEWBUEG, N.Y., May 31.—Mark K. Hamilton, the missing New-Yorker, was found here to-day, and has been returned home.

tures, \$14,695.08; net profit, \$3,376.80.

TWO WIDOWS FOUND MURDERED.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—Mrs. Maria Aver and Mrs. Endiv Christie, both old ladies and widows, residir in Aven, ten miles from Hartford, were found murdered la last night.

SAN PEANCISCO, May 31.—A notice of an a to the Supreme Court has been filed, from the order of a perior Court, dismissing the proceedings to remove Kalloch from office.

THE KALLOCH CASE APPEALED.

THE PREMIUM BOND ACT LEGAL.

NEW-OULPANS, May 31.—The Supreme Court to
day rendered a decision in the case of Lucas E. Moore agt, the
City of New-Orleans, in which the legality of the Premius
Bond Act is sfirmed.

WORK AT THE MINT.

WORK AT THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.— There were coined at the Mint in this city during May, coins to the value of \$3,376,000, 01 this sum there was in good \$2,242,800, in sliver \$1,100,000, and in base coin \$34,100.

Ood, and in base coin \$34,100.

A BROKEN DAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 31.—High water in King's great mill pond at Awawamin forces the draw to-day, sweeping off a part of the mil, four bridges and part of another dam. Loss about \$5,000.

Ring's kits and part of the mill, four bridges and part of another dam. Loss about \$5.000.

FATAL FALL AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 31.—William and Richard Hefferon, of New York, fell over a bank near the new suspension bridge on the Canadian side last night. William was instantly Rilled, and Richard badly injured.

RACES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. May 31.—The Spring trotting meeting becan to-day. Taylor won the 2:26 race in 2:26 a.

2:284 and 2:272. Belie Oxicity won one beat in 2:26 b. Unclaim won the 2:40 race in 2:38 w. 2-44 and 2:47.

READING RAILROAD ECONOMIES.

READING, Pellin, May 31.—In addition to the reduction of the iorox of workmen at different points aiready made by the Philatelphis and leading Railroad Company, the men will, from to morrow, work only eight hours per any.

COLONEL T. A. SCOTT'S RESIGNATION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The resignation of Colonel Thomas A. Soot as president of the Pensylvania Railroad takes effect to-morrow, and George B. Roberts becomes his successor. Mr. e-seatt will be elected first vice president.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

PHTSBURG, Penn., May 31.—To-day at 4 o'clock Goss and Ryan and several friends departed on the Pan Hamile Ratiroad for the scene of their prize fight. They will remain at Steubenville, Ohio, to night, and the fight will take place at daylight to-merrow. place at daylight to-morrow.

THE COAL OIL EXPLOSION.
PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Curoner Gilbert to-dayheld an investigation in regard to the explosion of coal oil of board the British siny Supplier on Saturday, by which for persons met metr death. The jury found that the decease came to their death by injuries accidentally feedived.

FATAL RAILEGAD A OCIDENT.

SIMCOE, Ont., May 31.—Owing to a misplace switch a freight train on the Great Western Railroad ran the track a short distance west of this place yearcragy, a rolled down an embankment, cauget fire and was soon a duced to abst. Frederick Chicott, the engineer, was kille and his body afterward burnea.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HONORING THE PATRIOT DEAD

DECORATION DAY OBSERVANCES. EXCELLENT MILITARY DISPLAY-ALL THE CRMETE-RIES VISITED AND THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES DECO-RATED-COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES.

The graves of the soldiers of the war were decorated yesterday. The parade in this city was fine. and great crowds filled the streets and cemeteries. In the evening appropriate addresses were delivered at the Academy of Music in this city and in Brooklyn. The day was honored throughout the United States. In some places in the South, also, the graves of Union soldiers were decorated.

THE DAY IN THE CITY.

The observance of Decoration Day in this city yesterday was noteworthy for the excellence of the military display. It was generally remarked that the procession was the most imposing that had appeared on a Decoration Day in the metropolis for many years. The weather was favorable for the marching and for the services in the cemeteries. The rain of Sunday had-cleared the air and made it invigorating, and the July warmth of the sun was tempered by a gentle breeze.
Banks, exchanges and public offices, both National and
city, were closed. Few of the wholesale houses were
open, and most of the retail stores were shut after mid-

Fifth-ave, and Broadway, through which the proc don passed, were growded with spectators. Windows. doors, stoops, steps, areas, railings and curbs in the avenue were all thronged. The houses of John Jacob Astor and William Astor had an odd appearance. Not only were the steps and the landings crowded, but the high brick-wall running between the two houses had been taken possession of, and men and boys stood thereon as thickly as the limited space would allow. As the procession moved from the neighboring part of the avenue, all these invaders of the Astor property had a very satisfactory view of the formation and start. The old Stewart mausion, at the northeast corner of Fifth-ave, and Thirty-fourth-st., also furnished an excellent place for viewing the parade, and its long flight of steps was filled by a motiev gathering of men, women and children. The great marble house on the opposite side of the avenue, where the merchant millionaire spent his later years, was not given over to the people in this way. The wide top of the marble fence around the grounds and the long stretch of broad steps to the main entrance must have had a tempting look to the multitude in search of viewing places, but the indulgence that gave over the other stoops on the avenue to the use

of the crowd was conspicuous by its absence there.

This was not at all surprising, for if the host of spectators had been allowed to overrun the Stawart grounds the effects on the marble and the turf might have been disastrous. seemed to do no injury, and from their advantageous and the veterans of the war with close attention. Fifthave. certainly was a charming sight, with its great number and great variety of costumes and faces in the windows and outside the houses. One of the lovellest of the faces was that of a bewisehing little maiden not yet in her teens, who waved a bandsome slik flag from a window as the procession passed, and was evidently as

patriotic as beautiful. Madison-equare was a central point of interest until after the procession had passed Twenty-third-st., and the people gathered there by thousands. The windows of the Fifth Avenue, St. James, Albemarle, Hoffman and Brunswick Hotels and of the club houses and restaurants were all as full as they could be. While looking down on the square one could see that every foot of standing room was occupied. One man mounted the telegraph pole just above the reviewing stand at Twenty-fifth-st, and perched on one of the cross-bars and viewed the parade with much complacency. The scene, as the procession was moving down, was very beautiful.
The bright sun lit up the rich uniforms, and brought out in full relief the gay colors against the green foliage of the trees, and its rays were reflected from thousands of

bayonets and sabres.

The dense throngs in the squares and streets were very quiet and orderly, and kept within the bounds pre-scribed by the police. Even the dullest seemed to feel something of the significance of the day. Their eager and they did not turn away after these had passed, but gone. They looked on the veterags and their torn battle-flags with deep interest, even though there was little glitter or pomp in the part of the procession in which these appeared. For a few minutes at least their thoughts went back to the great conflict in which those

fighting for them.

The streets and avenues of the city were alive, at an early hour yesterday morning, with bodies of men in uniform marching to the designated place of rendezvous. There was little unnecessary waiting. The various brirades of the National Guard, the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other b dies, formed on the various side streets, with the right of each resttug on Fifth-ave., from Forty-second to Thirty-fourth-ats.
As fast as the rear of one brigade passed, the head of the line of march, and in this way all trouble and delay sion was 10 o'clock a. m., and at 10:15 the head of the column was observed coming down Fifth-ave. A feviewing stand was erected on the plaza just below the Worth bers of Governor Cornell's staff, President Morris, of the Cott, ex-County Clerk Thompson, ex-Police Commission ers MacLean and Erhardt (the latter having returned from the mining regions of Colorado only the day be

fore), Marshal John Tyler Kelly and Colonel Tracy. PASSING THE GRAND STAND.

In the absence of General Shaler, the First Division was commanded by Brigadier-General Varian. Captain Klein's troop of cavalry looked trim and soldierly, their uniforms a blaze of color. Colonel Emmons Clark commanded the Third Brigade. The 7th Regiment, Lieuten ant-Colonel Fitzgerald, was on the right and preceded by Grafulla's full band, came fully up to the standard of numbers and marching. With ten companies of twentyfive files front, reaching from curb to curb, it passed steadily by the reviewing stand, marching well and with distances well preserved. It was followed by the 69th Regiment, Colonel Cavanagh, twenty-one files front, which looked and marched well. It has shown a marked improvement of late in numbers and drill. The 8th Reg ment, Colonel Scott, with nineteen files front, kept up te old reputation as one of the best and steadlest regiments in the division. Battery B brought up the rear of

The First Brigade, General William G. Ward commanding, was headed by the 22d Regiment, Lieutenaut-Colonel Camp. The appearance of this regiment called colonel Camp. The appearance of this regiment called out many expressions of admiration. It was headed by its Veteran Corps and Gilmore's Band, of sixty pieces, Following the 22d closely was the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, Colonel Weldersheim, the guests of the 22d. The visitors, in marching, bearing and soldierly qualities, compared favorably with the best regiments of the First Division. Their blue uniforms. trimmed with red, gold and white, contrasted well with the white coats of the 22d. The 5th Regiment, Colonel Spencer, presented a sharp contrast to the two which preceded it. Its numbers were small, only twelve files front, its marching was poor, and the distances were not well preserved. The 12th Regiment, Colonel Ward,

The Second Brigade, General Vilmar, was headed by the 71st Regiment, Colonel Vose, looking neat and sol-dierly, as usual. The 11th Regiment, Colonel Unbekant, was hardly up to the mark in marching. Its deficiency in this respect was more than compensated for by the 2th Regiment, which, with its full ranks, steady marching and full band and drum corps, fairly divided the honors of the day with the 7th and 22d Regiments. The rear was prought up by the 3d Regiment Cavalry.

The Red, White and Blue Division was much admired. It was composed of the Troy Citisens' Corps, Captain Cusack; the three companies of the Cid Guard of this city, commanded by Captains Tompkins, Fuller and Faris; and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, four companies, commanded by Major John W. Ryan, The division was commanded by Major George W. McLean, commandant of the Old Guard. The Troy torps were red coats, white trousers and white hel the Old Guard white costs, white trousers and bearski hats, and the Feucibles blue coats, white trousers and

dress hats. REVIEWING THE GRAND ARMY. Then followed the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Associations and other bodies. This